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## GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

### (Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

#### NORTH AMERICA

##### UNITED STATES

##### *South-Central States*

CRANE, V. W. **The Tennessee River as the road to Carolina: The beginnings of exploration and trade.** *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1916, No. 1, pp. 3-18. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

This paper is of geographic interest in that it shows an interesting response to the Tennessee River as a trading route, a route leading from the Mississippi along the Tennessee and through interlocking tributaries to the eastward-flowing rivers of the Carolinas. Furthermore the paper shows the uncertainty of assuming the importance of a route merely because the route is feasible, for other factors, not geographical, may interplay to prevent the expectable geographic response.

Apparently the French traders of the Mississippi Valley first appreciated the importance of the Tennessee route, and in 1701 we find the earliest description of this easy route which compelled a portage of only a league and half. The English route from South Carolina at this time was overland and skirted the Southern Appalachians across the Piedmont and Coastal Plain to the Chickasaw country. French traders of the Mississippi Valley dreaded the competition of this easy route for it would divert much of the fur trade from them to the English traders of the Atlantic seaboard. The French traders therefore strengthened their influence over the Indians by establishing missions and trading posts with the result that it was nearly a century before the Tennessee route came into active use.

F. V. EMERSON

FOSTER, J. H. **The spread of timbered areas in central Texas.** *Journ. of Forestry*, Vol. 15, 1917, No. 4, pp. 442-445.

Mr. J. H. Foster, State Forester of Texas, points out a somewhat surprising change in the forest growth of the south-central part of the state. This region is the Edwards Plateau, a deeply eroded limestone area forming the southern extension of the Great Plains. The forest growth of the plateau occurs in three principal situations: along streams and canyons, on hills and bluffs, and on the prairie. Tree growth has probably long been present on the first two, judging by the large specimens found there. In the canyons bald cypress like that of the southern swamps several feet in diameter is found, burr oak of five feet, and live oak and pecans nearly as large. On rough slopes where erosion is rapid the mountain cedar and mountain oak grow in close stands and thickets. Cedar is extensively cut and transported for poles. Finally, in spite of scanty rainfall, the true grassland has been attacked by mesquite and other low tree growth. The author concludes that this would have been the case long ago if it had not been for the Indians' practice of burning over the land repeatedly. Under the white man this custom has disappeared, giving trees a chance to spring up. The change occurs most rapidly in the scanty grass of overgrazed areas. Mr. Foster observes that while there is a remote possibility of loss from the destruction of grazing land by this spread of the timber, more important still are the benefits of partial shade for stock, abundance of fuel wood and posts for the farmer, and the protection afforded by the trees to the soil and the water supply.

R. H. JONES

ASHLEY, G. H. **The Santo Tomas cannel coal, Webb County, Texas.** Pp. 251-270; maps, diagrs., ill. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* 691-I, Washington, D. C., 1918. [Probably the largest deposit of bituminous cannel coal in the United States if not in the world.]

CLINE, I. M. **Temperature conditions at New Orleans, as influenced by subsurface drainage.** Map, diagr., bibliogr. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr.*, Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 481-496 (discussion, pp. 494-496). Washington, D. C., 1917.

COTTERILL, R. S. **History of pioneer Kentucky.** iv and 254 pp.; maps, index. Johnson & Hardin, Cincinnati, 1917. \$2.00. 9 x 6.

EMERSON, F. V. **Loess-depositing winds in Louisiana.** Map, diags., ill. *Journ. of Geol.*, Vol. 26, 1918, No. 6, pp. 532-541.

HEALD, K. C. **Geologic structure of the northwestern part of the Pawhuska quadrangle, Oklahoma.** Pp. iv and 57-100; maps, diags. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* 691-C. Washington, D. C., 1918.

LAMOREE, J. K. **Texas twisters, Western counterparts of the Sahara sandstorms: Their origin and their ending.** Ills. *Travel*, Vol. 28, 1917, No. 5, p. 31. New York.

LEONARD, W. E. **Migratory tenants of the Southwest.** Ills. *Survey*, Vol. 35, 1916, Jan. 29, pp. 511-512. [The farming population of the Southwest includes a large class of unsuccessful and hence migrant tenant farmers, composed apparently of two groups of unfortunate survivals. The one group pertains to an original weakling colonial stock; the other owes its origin to the dark days of the reconstruction period following the Civil War.]

PIERCE, F. C. **A brief history of the lower Rio Grande valley.** 200 pp.; maps, ills. George Banta Publ. Co., Menasha, Wis., 1917. \$1.25. 6½ x 5.

POGUE, J. E. **Sulphur: An example of industrial independence (The mineral industries of the United States).** 10 pp.; diagr., ills. *U. S. Natl. Museum Bull.* 102, Part 3. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C., 1917. [“Two sulphur deposits near the Gulf coast in Louisiana and Texas, worked by an ingenious and efficient mechanical process, not only are supplying practically all of the crude sulphur in this country, but their development has shifted the world’s largest sulphur industry from Sicily to the United States.”]

ROGERS, G. S. **Intrusive origin of the Gulf Coast salt domes.** Diags., ills. *Econ. Geology*, Vol. 13, 1918, No. 6, pp. 447-485.

SHULER, E. W. **The geology of Camp Bowie and vicinity.** 14 pp.; diagr., ills., bibliogr. *Bull. Univ. of Texas No. 1750*, Austin, Texas, 1917. [Topographical similarities with much of the western front of the European battle ground—*cuesta* topography—give this Texan camp an unusually interesting situation.]

SWANTON, J. R. **An early account of the Choctaw Indians.** *Memoirs Amer. Anthropol. Assoc.*, Vol. 5, 1918, No. 2, pp. 53-72. Lancaster, Pa.

TROUT, L. E., AND G. H. MYERS. **Bibliography of Oklahoma geology with subject index.** 105 pp. *Oklahoma Geol. Survey Bull. No. 25*. Norman, 1915.

UDDEN, J. A., C. L. BAKER, AND EMIL BÖSE. **Review of the geology of Texas.** xi and 164 pp.; maps, index. *Bull. Univ. of Texas No. 44*. Austin, 1916. [Areas in Texas geologically mapped prior to 1915 are charted. The total area covered by maps in fair detail and by reconnaissance and exploratory maps amounts to a little over two-thirds of the state: the first class of maps, however, only amounts to about one twenty-fifth of the total area.]

VERHOEFF, MARY. **The Kentucky River navigation.** 255 pages; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. *Filson Club Publ. No. 28*. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Kentucky, 1917. [That the improvement of the Kentucky River under the present conditions is a waste of money, labor, and engineering skill and that the need in the upper basin of the river is no longer for improved streams but for well-made roads leading to the railroad stations are conclusions which Miss Verhoeff has reached after a careful historical study of the attempts to change the Kentucky River into a waterway. The book covers a period of over a hundred years and offers a serious study of the changing traffic problems of a great river basin.—ROBERT M. BROWN.]

WALLIS, B. F. **The geology and economic value of the Wapanucka limestone of Oklahoma, with notes on the economic value of adjacent formations.** 102 pp.; map, diags., ills., bibliogr. *Oklahoma Geol. Survey Bull. No. 23*. Norman, 1915. [Chapter 1 contains a discussion of the physiographic provinces of Oklahoma, with a new division into nine provinces, shown on a map.]

SELLIER, L. M. **Preliminary [geological] map of Kentucky.** 1 in. :10 miles (1:633,600). Kentucky Geol. Survey, Frankfort, 1917.

— [Topographic map of the United States.] Sheets: (1) *Gantts Quarry, Ala.*, 1:62,500; (2) *Prestonsburg, Ky.*, 1:62,500; (3) *Williamson, Ky.-W. Va.*, 1:62,500; (4) *Vicks-*

*burg, Miss.-La.*, 1:62,500; (5) *Addicks*, 1:31,680, (6) *Agua Fria*, 1:62,500, (7) *Barwise School*, 1:31,680, (8) *Bone Spring*, 1:62,500, (9) *Buck Hill*, 1:62,500, (10) *Cypress*, 1:31,680, (11) *Dryden Crossing*, 1:62,500, (12) *Electra*, 1:31,680, (13) *Hood Spring*, 1:62,500, (14) *Indian Wells*, 1:62,500, (15) *Iowa Park*, 1:31,680, (16) *Jordan Gap*, 1:62,500, (17) *Nine Point Mesa*, 1:62,500, (18) *Reagan Canyon*, 1:62,500, (19) *Santiago Peak*, 1:62,500, (20) *Tascotal Mesa*, 1:62,500, (21) *West Wichita Falls*, 1:31,680, *Texas*; (22) *Burkburnett*, 1:31,680, (23) *Clara*, 1:31,680, *Texas-Okla.* U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917, 1918. [Agua Fria, Buck Hill, and Jordan Gap, Texas, surveyed in co-operation with the War Department.]

## SOUTH AMERICA

## PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, ARGENTINE, CHILE

BERNE, PIERRE. *L'immigration européenne en Argentine*. 242 pp.; bibliogr. Marcel Rivière & Cie, Paris, 1915. 10 x 6½.

Dr. Berne portrays the Argentine as the New World land of greatest immigration after the United States—a long way after.

The Argentine government has at all times fostered this immigration, even paying fares and premiums to collecting agents in Europe, though recognizing early the unwisdom of this course, which it has long definitely abandoned; but, working against the stream of immigration, is a steady outflow from the country of the same European wanderers, some as seasonal birds of passage and others leaving to return no more. The magnitude of these outward currents causes anxiety to those who desire to see the land peopled with workers of European race and habits, for these migrants have not found their trial of the New World satisfying. The annual migration of harvest hands is partly due to astronomical causes, in that the position of the Argentine in the southern hemisphere makes it possible for Italian harvesters, like Italian opera singers, to put in two successive working seasons each year, discouraging permanent settlement in the new world of the south.

"British money and Italian hands have made the modern progress of the Argentine," he quotes. The Italians are the most numerous, though not the most desirable, of the newcomers. They are mostly ignorant, willing to live on a very low scale and to perform the meanest tasks. Yet of late they have shown a tendency to monopolize retail trade, once widely in the hands of Frenchmen. There are far fewer of these in the land than of Italians, but one may concede absolutely the author's claim that they are socially much more desirable citizens. They are better educated, they more often bring capital to the country, they have a much higher standard of living, and they constitute a gain to Argentine society not to be measured merely by their numbers. Economically it is difficult for them to compete with the Italians precisely on account of their better scale of living. The wine industry of Mendoza, wholly French in its beginnings, has now become almost wholly Italian, to the detriment of the product.

The few English in the country are significant because they are engineers or representatives of great capital that has developed the system of transportation. Their investments are variously estimated at from £350,000,000 to £500,000,000.

The Spanish, who are now a strong numerical element in the immigration, are industrious but humble workers. The Basques are welcome, being laborious, thrifty, and prosperous. The list of immigrant nationalities is completed by the undesirable Jews and Syrians, who crowd the cities and live by the peddler's pack, and the Germans. Like the English, the Germans are few in number but of disproportionate significance on account of their commercial activity and especially their facility in adopting the language and manners of the ruling classes. The Germans therefore are successful and well liked. Their wares may be of indifferent quality, but they are cheap and in growing demand.

Space is given to the methods by which the immigrant may obtain land, the difficulty offered by the large estates, and the lack of easy access to much good country. Mr. Berne's volume is very readable and singularly free from national bias.

MARK JEFFERSON

ALBES, EDWARD. *Montevideo, the city of roses*. Ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Vol. 45, 1917, No. 4, pp. 435-463. [Spanish version in *Bol. Unión Panamericana*, Vol. 45, 1917, No. 6, pp. 725-753.]

ALVAREZ, H. H. *Aguas termominerales de Villavicencio (Prov. de Mendoza)*. 30 pp.; map, diagr., ill. *Bol. Direcc. Gen. de Minas, Geol. e Hidrol. No. 10, Ser. D (Química Min. y Aguas Min.)*, Minist. de Agric., Buenos Aires, 1918.

BARNABE, J. F. **Los yacimientos minerales de la Puna de Atacama.** 63 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. *Anal. Minist. de Agric.: Sección Geol., Mineral. y Minería*, Vol. 10, No. 5. Direcc. Gen. de Minas, Geol. e Hidrol., Buenos Aires, 1915.

BAZZANO, HAMLET. **Río de la Plata—generalidades—influencias meteorológicas.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 234-239. Washington, D. C., 1917.

BECK, R. H. **Bird photographing on the Falkland Islands.** 111s. *Amer. Museum Journ.*, Vol. 17, 1917, No. 7, pp. 429-460.

BECK, R. H. **Narrative of a bird quest in the vicinity of Cape Horn.** 111s. *Amer. Museum Journ.*, Vol. 18, 1918, No. 1, pp. 5-24; No. 2, pp. 111-119.

BONARELLI, GUIDO. **Tierra del Fuego y sus turberas.** 119 pp.; maps, diagrs., bibliogrs. *Anal. Minist. de Agric.: Sección Geol., Mineral. y Minería*, Vol. 12, No. 3. Direcc. Gen. de Minas, Geol. e Hidrol., Buenos Aires, 1917. [Acuteness of the fuel situation in Argentina has stimulated wide research for native fuels. Oil fields have been indicated along the border of the Cordillera in Salta, Mendoza, and Neuquen. Prospecting for coal has been active in San Juan, Neuquen, and Chubut. Attention has been directed towards the peat beds of Tierra del Fuego, first remarked in scientific literature by Darwin. In 1916 the Ministry of Agriculture sent there an expedition, the results of which form the subject of this report. In the report the geology, climate, and flora of the region are discussed separately, and these sections with their bibliographies have a usefulness apart from the special subject to which they relate; so also have the three maps on the scale 1:2,000,000 showing geology, phytogeography, rainfall, and distribution of peat deposits. The various types of peat deposits are described. Some of them appear to be of considerable thickness and extent and suitable for exploitation, but on this the report speaks only tentatively.]

CARDOSO, ANÍBAL. **Buenos Aires en 1536.** 64 pp.; maps, diagr. Juan A. Alsina, Buenos Aires, 1911. 11 x 7½.

— **Chile: General descriptive data.** 31 pp.; maps, ills. Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., 1916.

— **Chile, Recopilación de sumas de agua caída en, 1849-1915.** Introduction by Carlos Henriquez. 101 pp.; diagrs. *Inst. Meteorol. y Geofísico de Chile Sección Lluvias Publ. No. 20.* Santiago de Chile, 1917.

CLAYTON, H. H. **The Argentine weather service.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 738-742 (discussion, pp. 741-742). Washington, D. C., 1917.

CORTI, HÉRCULES. **Las aguas de las termas de Río Hondo (Provincia de Santiago del Estero).** 34 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. *Bol. Direcc. Gen. de Minas, Geol. e Hidrol. No. 9, Ser. D (Química Min. y Aguas Min.)*, Minist. de Agric., Buenos Aires, 1918.

DEBENEDETTI, SALVADOR. **Las ruinas prehispánicas de El Alfarcito.** Map, diagr., ills. *Bol. Acad. Nacl. de Ciencias en Córdoba (República Argentina)*, Vol. 23, 1918, No. 2a, pp. 287-318. Córdoba.

DUCLoux, E. H. **Termas de Inti (agua caliente) en la provincia de Salta.** Map, diagrs., ills. *Bol. Acad. Nacl. de Ciencias en Córdoba (República Argentina)*, Vol. 23, 1918, No. 2a, pp. 263-286. Córdoba.

GUERRA, J. G. **La soberanía chilena en las islas al sur del Canal Beagle.** 416 pp.; maps. Imprenta Universitaria, Santiago de Chile, 1917. 9½ x 6½. [Abstracted in the *Review*, Vol. 5, 1918, pp. 146-147.]

— **Iles Malouines en 1765, Une description des.** *Rev. de l'Hist. des Colonies Françaises*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 4, pp. 490-492. Paris. [Falkland Isles (review of H. Bourde de la Rogerie: *Lettre du curé de la colonie française des Iles Malouines*, 22 avril 1765, *Journ. Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*, Vol. 11 (N. S.), 1914, pp. 213-216).]

KANTOR, M. **Recherches océanographiques sur le littoral maritime de la province de Buenos Aires.** Maps, diagr., ills., bibliogr. *Anal. Soc. Científica Argentina*, Vol. 86, 1918, No. 1-2, pp. 85-117. Buenos Aires.

KNOCHÉ, WALTER. **Resumen de la organización del servicio meteorológico [de Chile].** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 730-735. Washington, D. C., 1917.

KÜHN, FRANZ. **Die patagonischen Häfen Argentiniens.** Maps, ills. *Zeitschr. Deutschen Wiss. Vereins zur Kultur- und Landes-Kunde Argentiniens*, 1915, No. 2, pp. 65-80. Buenos Aires.

MARSTRANDER, ROLF. **Bibliografía de la geología, mineralogía, y paleontología de la República Oriental del Uruguay.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 8, Section 7: Mining, Metallurgy, Economic Geology, and Applied Chemistry, pp. 659-674. Washington, D. C., 1917.

MARSTRANDER, ROLF. **Preliminary report on the mineral resources of Uruguay.** Maps. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 8, Section 7: Mining, Metallurgy, Economic Geology, and Applied Chemistry, pp. 621-658. Washington, D. C., 1917.

MARTÍNEZ, A. B. **Baedeker of the Argentine Republic, including also parts of Brazil, the Republic of Uruguay, Chili, and Bolivia.** 4th. edit. xviii and 479 pp.; maps, ills., index. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, 1916. \$3.00. 7 x 5.

MATO, SILVESTRE. **Métodos seguidos, resultados obtenidos, organización y fines del Servicio Geográfico Militar del Uruguay.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr. Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology pp. 319-322. Washington, D. C., 1917.

MIRANDA, F. P. **El estuario del Plata.** Bibliogr. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 6, Section 5: Engineering, pp. 349-362. Washington, D. C., 1917. [Navigation.]

## EUROPE

### ITALY

DE FILIPPI, FILIPPO. **The geography of the Italian front.** Map, ills. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 51, 1918, No. 2, pp. 65-77 (discussion, pp. 75-77).

DE FIORE, O. **Il periodo eruttivo iniziatosi al Vesuvio nel 1913.** *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 23, 1916, No. 8, pp. 320-326; No. 9, pp. 384-396. Florence.

DEL ZANNA, PIETRO. **Il fattore geografico nel problema meridionale.** Bibliogr. *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 6, 1917, No. 1, pp. 27-57; No. 2-3, pp. 173-194; No. 4-5, pp. 289-335. Rome.

DE MAGISTRIS, L. F. **Le ragioni e le vicende della cartografia privata in Italia.** *La Geografia*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 9-10, pp. 362-391. Novara.

DE STEFANI, CARLO. **I dintorni di Equi nelle Alpi Apuane.** *Riv. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 23, 1916, No. 4-5, pp. 194-201; No. 6-7, pp. 262-268. Florence.

EREDIA, FILIPPO. **Aviazione e meteorologia: Prolusione tenuta al Collegio Romano il 1° settembre 1916 per l'inaugurazione della Scuola Civile d'Aeronautica.** 14 pp. Reprint from *Conferenze e Prolusioni*, No. 19, 1916, Oct. 1. Rome.

EREDIA, FILIPPO. **Le variazioni del clima in Italia.** Diagr. *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913*, pp. 792-813. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915. [Thermal variations in the period 1866-1910.]

GIANDOTTI, M. **Sulla ricerca delle precipitazioni nell'alta montagna e sul funzionamento dei pluviometri totalizzatori nell'alto bacino del Po.** 27 pp.; ills. Ufficio Idrografico del Po, Minist. dei Lavori Pubblici, Parma, 1918.

GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, V. **The origins of the Italian people.** *Amer. Journ. of Phys. Anthropol.*, Vol. 1, 1918, No. 3, pp. 317-328. Washington, D. C.

GORTANI, MICHELE. **I fiumi di tipo friulano e il loro profilo d'equilibrio.** Diagr. *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913*, pp. 936-941. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

KRANZ, W. **Hohe Strandlinien auf Capri.** Map, ills., bibliogr. *Jahresbericht der Geogr. Gesell. zu Greifswald*, Vol. 13, 1911-12, pp. 1-17. Greifswald, 1913.

LAENG, GUALTIERO. **La Cima Tosa (3173 m.) (Dolomiti di Brenta—Alpi Trentine).** *Riv. Mensile Club Alpino Italiano*, Vol. 35, 1916, No. 7, pp. 172-182. Turin.

MARINELLI, OLINTO. **Fenomeni carsici nelle regioni gessose d'Italia.** Maps, diagrs., ills. (Materiali per lo studio dei fenomeni carsici, III.) *Memorie Geogr. (Suppl. to Riv. Geogr. Italiana)* No. 34 (= Vol. 11, pp. 263-416). Florence, 1917.

NOVARESE, VITTORIO. **Gli stadi postwürmiani nella Valle d'Aosta.** Map. *La Geografia*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 2-3, pp. 73-85. Novara.

PRELLER, C. S. DU R. **The Rutor glacier lakes (Piedmontese Alps).** Maps, diagr., ill. *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 34, 1918, No. 9, pp. 330-342.

ROHE, ALICE. **Our littlest ally.** Ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 34, 1918, No. 2, pp. 138-163. [A description of San Marino, the smallest and oldest republic in the world.]

ROLETO, G. B. **Ricerche antropogeografiche sulla val Pellice.** Maps, diagrs., ill. *Memorie Geogr. (Suppl. to Riv. Geogr. Italiana)* No. 35 (= Vol. 12, pp. 1-124.) Florence, 1918.

SALLIOR, P. **La valeur économique du Frioul.** *La Nature*, No. 2334, 1918, June 22, pp. 397-399.

STELLA, AUGUSTO. **Studii sulla idrologia sotterranea della pianura del Po.** xi and 151 pp.; maps, diagrs. *Memorie Descrittive della Carta Geologica d'Italia*, Vol. 17. R. Ufficio Geologico, Rome, 1915.

TOLOMEI, ETTORE. **Prontuario dei nomi locali dell'Alto Adige.** Maps. *Memorie della Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 15, Part I, pp. 1-140. Rome, 1916.

VANNI, MANFREDO. **La Valganna.** Maps, diagrs., ill., bibliogr. *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 6, 1917, No. 1, pp. 9-26; No. 2-3, pp. 157-172. Rome.

— **Venezia Giulia, Prontuario dei nomi locali della.** Map, diagr. *Memorie della Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana*, Vol. 15, Part II, pp. 143-300. Rome, 1917.

WARD, R. DEC. **Weather controls over the fighting in the Italian war zone.** *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 6, 1918, No. 2, pp. 97-105.

— **Fronte Italiana, La, tra Brenta e Piave.** [Additional title on cover: Grande Carta topografica in 2 fogli a colori alla scala di 1:100,000 con le comunicazioni ferroviarie, tramviarie, stradali e le distanze per itinerari automobilistici e ciclistici. Prima edizione autorizzata.] 1:100,000. Istituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara, [1918].

## AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

### AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

FLETCHER, C. B. **The new Pacific: British policy and German aims.** With a preface by Viscount Bryce and a foreword by W. M. Hughes. xxxiii and 325 pp.; map, ill., index. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1917. \$3.00. 8 x 5.

Germany's possessions in the southern Pacific were seized early in the war and have since been administered successfully by Australasian officials. It is not surprising that the people of Australia and New Zealand "have begun to think of them now as British" and that the "New Pacific" is the Pacific without Germany. Beyond this emphatic expression the author is less concerned with proposals for future policy in the region than with tracing the growth of the problems and responsibilities that have developed during the last sixty years. These, it might be said, are all aspects of the fundamental question of the white man's occupation of the tropics.

A nearly empty continent with room for 100,000,000 people lies at the doors of Asia. One-third of it is north of the Tropic of Capricorn; here a white Australia is maintained at heavy cost; its ultimate success yet remains to be proved. An example of its cost is seen in the high tariff on bananas, which otherwise might be imported cheaply from Fiji and Papua; and at the same time Papua, where the planter needs every encouragement, is being subsidized by the Commonwealth Government! Tropical Australia suffers from lack of population; New Guinea and the archipelagoes from inability to direct the populace to labor. The problem of inducing the native to work is particularly acute in the areas where coconuts are plentiful. Recent progress in the Fiji Islands has been small compared with its potentialities. Most of the late prosperity has been due to the sugar plantations, and these are cultivated by coolie labor from India. The indenture system is not favorably regarded in India; but, if the coolie goes, from whence will labor be supplied? The Fijians, secured in possession of their lands, do not wish to work. Exceptional in this respect are the German Solomon Islands. The British members of the group are less favorably situated, but it is argued that if the group is united labor will then "go round." In New Guinea, both British and German, the problem is further complicated by the large areas yet unexplored; there

is little more than a fringe of occupation in this large and important territory. Altogether, as Mr. Fletcher says, "Only those actually living in the Pacific at this end know how much remains to be done and what vast responsibilities await the coming day of peace."

SCOTT, ERNEST. **A short history of Australia.** xx and 363 pp.; maps, bibliogr., index. Humphrey Milford and Oxford University Press, London, etc., 1916. 7½ x 5.

This "Short History of Australia" begins with a blank space on the map and ends with a record of a new name on the map, that of "Anzac." It adds another volume to the constantly growing list of excellent books that are coming from the continent of contrasts. The history of Australia is always fascinating. Further, it is of especial interest to an American, whose own country's history so nearly parallels it.

This handy volume is written attractively and, one is convinced at every point, with accuracy. There is frankness of statement when historic records are doubtful. Interpretations throughout are seemingly without any bias.

Bibliographical notes contain an excellent list of references and supplementary material which the reader is encouraged to seek. Reproductions of early maps and maps of the present day illustrating the unveiling of the vast Australian continent complete this excellent treatise.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF

ARMSTRONG, H. E. **The visit of the British Association to Australia.** Maps, diagr., ills. *Proc. Royal Inst. of Great Britain*, No. 109, Vol. 21, Part II, 1917, pp. 335-356. [General observations on the geography of Australia.]

— **Australian irrigation scheme, An, compiled from official sources.** Map. *Indian Journ. of Economics*, Vol. 2, 1918, Part II, July, pp. 265-276. Allahabad.

BASEDOW, HERBERT. **Narrative of an expedition of exploration in northwestern Australia.** Map, ills. *Proc. Royal Geogr. Soc. of Australasia, South Australian Branch, Sess. 1916-17*, Vol. 18, 1918, pp. 105-295. Adelaide.

BENSON, W. N. **The geology and petrology of the great serpentine belt of New South Wales. Part VI: A general account of the geology and physiography of the western slopes of New England.** Maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Proc. Linnean Soc. of New South Wales*, No. 166, Vol. 42, Part II, 1917, pp. 223-245, 250-283. Sydney.

BERRY, S. S. **Report on the Cephalopoda obtained by the F. I. S. "Endeavour" in the Great Australian Bight and other southern Australian localities.** Pp. 203-298; diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Fisheries: Biological Results of the Fishing Experiments carried on by the F. I. S. "Endeavour," 1909-14*, Vol. 4, Part V, Commonwealth of Australia, Dept. of Trade and Customs, Sydney, 1918. [Explorations were carried on chiefly in the Great Australian Bight and in the immediate neighborhood of Bass Strait. The geographical distribution of the various species, their zoogeographic relationships, and the bathymetric distribution are briefly noted.]

COTTON, C. A. **River terraces in New Zealand.** Diagrs., ills. *New Zealand Journ. of Sci. and Technol.*, Vol. 1, 1918, No. 3, pp. 145-152. Wellington.

COTTON, C. A. **The geomorphology of the coastal district of southwestern Wellington.** Map, diagrs., ills. *Trans. and Proc. New Zealand Inst.*, Vol. 50, 1918, pp. 212-222. Wellington.

DAVIS, W. M. **The great barrier reef of Australia.** Map, diagrs. *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 263, Vol. 44, 1917, pp. 339-350. [A physiographic interpretation.]

DAY, T. E. **Report and plans of explorations in Central Australia.** 22 pp.; map, ills. *Bull. of the Northern Territory* No. 20. Melbourne, 1916.

DODWELL, G. F. **Results of magnetic and astronomical observations.** Maps, ills. *Geol. Survey of South Australia Bull.* No. 5, pp. 57-72. Adelaide.

HONMAN, C. S. **The geology of the country to the south of Kalgoorlie (Coolgardie and East Coolgardie goldfields), including the mining centers of Golden Ridge and Feysville.** 75 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. *Western Australia Geol. Survey Bull.* No. 66. Perth, 1916. [Of geographical interest only for the section entitled "Topography," 10-12, in which there is a description of the three chief physiographic features of the country south of Kalgoorlie, (1) the higher land, (2) the sand plains, (3) the dry lake country. It is asserted that the forces of wind erosion are stronger than the erosive action of water and that enormous accumulations of detrital



material are being made upon the land. The water has but moderate control over the great sheets of land waste and therefore collects in strings of salt lakes in the depressed areas. The sand plains cover many miles of country and appear to be intermediate piedmont surfaces between the higher land and the lake country on either hand.]

JACK, R. L. **The geology and prospects of the region to the south of the Musgrave Ranges, and geology of the western portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin.** 54 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Geol. Survey of South Australia Bull. No. 5.* Adelaide.

JUTSON, J. T. **On the occurrence and interpretation of rock-cliffs and rock-floors on the western shores of the "dry" lakes in south-central Western Australia.** Maps. *Geol. Mag.*, Decade 6, Vol. 5, 1918, No. 7, pp. 305-313. London. [These "dry lakes" are characterized by rock cliffs and rock floors on their western sides; sand dunes, sand plains, and silt on the east. "These features, which repeatedly occur over a wide area, indicate, in the writer's opinion, that the lakes are migrating westward; and that wind erosion is playing the dominant part in such migration and consequently in the present forms and position of the lakes."]

KISSEL, F. T. M. **The distribution of population in New Zealand.** Maps. *New Zealand Journ. of Sci. and Technol.*, Vol. 1, 1918, No. 4, pp. 210-211. Wellington. [The author has worked out the density of population in each county, taking as basis the statistics published in the New Zealand Year Book, 1917. These results he has represented upon maps of North and South Islands.]

TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. **Meteorological flights in Australia.** Maps, diagr. *Australian Monthly Weather Rept. & Meteorol. Abstr.*, Vol. 4, 1913, No. 7, pp. 369-371. Melbourne, 1917.

## OCEANS

BABCOCK, W. H. **Certain pre-Columbian notices of the inhabitants of the Atlantic islands.** *Amer. Anthropologist*, Vol. 20 (N. S.), 1918, No. 1, pp. 62-78.

The treatment of the subject is confined territorially to the eastern oceanic islands, from Iceland to the Canaries. After citing information as to the settlement of Iceland by Norsemen about the opening of the tenth century and of preceding visits by a few Irish monks, the author mentions occasional early visits to the Azores, Phœnician coins having been found on the coast of Corvo, and draws attention to the need of archeological and anthropological research on that island. The declaration by Plato respecting Atlantis, in the fifth century B. C. on the faith of much earlier writings, Mr. Babcock suggests might refer to Madeira or to some land not far removed, though conceived of as on a much larger scale than anything now existing there. The tale of Atlantis is presented, with its climate, physical characteristics, and geographical situation, all of which tend to point to Madeira, "but the human life reported has no note of authenticity," rather seeming to echo observations along the Mediterranean coasts of Europe. Early references to the Fortunate Islands, or Canaries, by the elder Pliny and to the Ogygia of Plutarch are given, and the world map of the Arabian geographer Edrisi, of about 1155, together with his geographical account of the known world, is discussed more or less in extenso for the light it sheds on the knowledge of the islands identifiable as the Canaries and the Azores, with their strange if not entirely mythical inhabitants, as well as many other Atlantic islands not so easily identified—Al Mustackhin, Calhan, Isle of Sheep, and Laca. Early romances of sea-roving Irish to islands far beyond their native heath are mentioned, "but after much traveling among monsters and adventures we find surprisingly little to indicate observation of the real inhabitants of any real islands remote from Hibernia." Italian accounts of journeys to the "Rediscovered Islands," identified as the Canaries, in the fourteenth century, are quoted from Major's translation, and subsequent early voyages to the Canaries are alluded to—of Lopez, Bethencourt, and Cadamosto. In conclusion Mr. Babcock asserts that "we have no evidence of human occupancy in Iceland other than Celtic and Norwegian; . . . that the case for the Azores and Madeira is much the same," although an early native population is suggested; "but that there is ample and detailed information concerning a native population of the Canaries who must have reached their island homes by navigation in remote times and who occupied stations well advanced toward America on the route first followed by Columbus." F. W. HODGE

BABCOCK, W. H. **The so-called mythical islands of the Atlantic in mediaeval maps.** Maps, bibliogr. *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 31, 1915, No. 5, pp. 261-269; No. 6, pp. 315-320; No. 7, pp. 360-371; No. 8, pp. 411-422; No. 10, pp. 531-541; Vol. 32, 1916, No. 2, pp. 73-79; No. 3, pp. 131-140; No. 9, pp. 418-428; No. 10, pp. 477-484.

GALLÉ, P. H. **Cyclonen in de Arabische Zee.** 20 pp.; diagsr. *Kon. Nederl. Meteorol. Inst. [Publ.] No. 102: Mededeelingen en verhandelingen 21.* Utrecht, 1916.

GRAVIER, CH. **L'expédition océanographique du "Michael Sars" dans l'Atlantique septentrional.** Diagsr. *Rev. Gén. des Sci.*, Vol. 23, 1912, Jan. 30, pp. 60-67.

LINSEN, RUDOLF. **Beiträge zur Kenntnis der physischen Verhältnisse im Gebiete der Neufundlandbank.** (Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Philosophischen Fakultät der Albertus-Universität zu Königsberg i. Pr.) 46 pp.; diagsr., bibliogr. Robert Noske, Borna-Leipzig, 1914.

LOFT, GENIVERA. **The Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic Drift.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 17, 1918, No. 1, pp. 8-17.

## WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

CALDERÓN, F. G. **El panamericanismo: Su pasado y su porvenir.** *Rev. Hispanique*, No. 91, Vol. 37, 1916, pp. 1-60. New York.

Pan-Americanism—what does it look like from the other side of the equator? We often wonder how it appears to the "other Americans." In this article we see the matter presented from the viewpoint of a Latin-American diplomat. Señor Francisco García Calderón should be well acquainted with the political attitude of the Latin races of America, and, with studied fair-mindedness, he gives us their point of view.

Pan-Americanism is, he says, different from other such combinations, Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism, etc., in that it is based neither upon race, language, creed, nor customs. It is geographical and moral, and entirely voluntary. Señor Calderón considers the Atlantic is still a geographical barrier and thinks that alliances, even of kindred races, could scarcely span its waters. Hence the logic of Pan-Americanism.

The idea of Pan-American union was South American in origin. The United States had recognized the Spanish-American republics. The Monroe Doctrine had been promulgated. But this country was interested chiefly in keeping off dangerous European rivals. Her ambition was largely selfish. Henry Clay expressed ardent sympathy with the idea of political co-operation, but the administration and Congress held aloof from alliances of all kinds. The United States reluctantly accepted the invitation to attend the conference called by Bolívar to meet (1826) at Panama, the geographical center of the Americas, but she would make no pledge of aid in case of European aggression.

Little came of the conference. Spanish-American countries continued to call such congresses—usually attended by few of the republics—at intervals until 1864. These assemblies, however, failed to unite even the peoples of Spanish speech. Pan-Americanism could not rally them to the defense of the Pacific Coast countries, when in 1865 Spain renewed her attempts against them. It also failed to curb Chile's individualistic tendency in 1879, when she wrested from Peru and Bolivia a part of their territory. The efforts at American federation dwindled gradually until they were evidenced only by occasional scientific congresses.

But when Spanish America had failed to bind the nations of the New World together for their mutual welfare, then "Saxon America" undertook the task. She had previously held back partly because the more remote portions of South America were too distant greatly to affect her interests, partly because the Spanish-American statesmen were too ardent advocates of human liberty to suit the slave-holding states of the South. In the War of the Pacific the United States made offers of mediation, but Chile rejected all intervention. In the years that followed, led first by Blaine, later by Root, the United States continued her efforts. She gave matters a practical turn; her consuls studied the economic conditions of Latin America; diplomatic visits were exchanged; cordial advances were made.

It was now Latin America that held back. She saw Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona, Porto Rico, and Panama added to the northern republic and thought she had grounds for distrusting the motives of the United States. Furthermore, she disliked paternal tutelage. She preferred to settle her own affairs even though it cost her constant internal strife. She felt, too, that the North could give her neither the capital nor the immigrants she needed to develop her resources.

But she finally saw that her frequent domestic conflicts gave some justification for the intervention of the *rubio conquistador* and that it was better he should come as a friend. Watching European politics she saw, too, that she really had only two choices, Pan-Americanism or Germanism. The republicanism of the New World was more congenial than the imperialism of Germany. The idea of American solidarity was accepted,

though for a time it consisted chiefly in orders given by the temperate zone and obeyed by the tropics.

A new aspect was given to the matter when the nations of the south temperate zone, as they grew in power, demanded a voice in the councils of the American continent. Encouraged by the deference shown them at the conferences of the Hague, the A B C of Latin America ventured to intervene in the Mexican question. "Examining and correcting the bases laid down by President Wilson," they effected an arrangement better adapted to the needs of distressed Mexico.

This entry of the A B C into a position of equality with the United States created a really powerful moral force in America and in the world. The idea of Monroe, far from becoming obsolete, became rather a ruling principle for all America. Señor Calderón thinks it is well that this powerful federation has come into existence, for, as Mr. H. G. Wells has prophesied, after the war there will be across the Atlantic two great groups of influential nations, England and her allies on the one hand, and the Germanic combination on the other. Pan-Americanism must be the third great force which will share with these powers the control of the world.

This Pan-Americanism, strong in the geographical proximity of its units and constantly growing stronger as the nations of the New World complete their program of political, economic, intellectual, and moral co-operation, is the only force able to act as guardian of the Western Hemisphere. It is the only power that can preserve the New World ideas of democracy, arbitration, and peace.

BROOKS, C. E. P. **Continentality and temperature.** Maps. *Quart. Journ. Royal Meteorol. Soc.*, No. 182, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 159-173 (discussion, pp. 172-173). ["Eurasia between latitudes 40° and 60° N., and extending from the Atlantic coast and islands eastward to longitude 90° E. In the west the area was extended northwards to include the whole Baltic basin."]

— **Carnegie Institution of Washington, Year Book No. 15, 1916.** viii and 404 pp.; maps, index. Washington, D. C., 1917. [The annual reports of the Carnegie Institution of Washington are of growing interest to geographers on account of the pioneer work of the various departments which leads a number of them frequently to take the geographic trail. This is particularly true of the departments of history, botany, geophysics, and terrestrial magnetism. Especially noteworthy at this time are the bibliographical work on American historical material in the Russian Archives by Professor F. A. Golder, the climatic studies in the Southwest, the research work on volcanoes, and the various magnetic explorations of the non-magnetic *Carnegie*, which circumnavigated the globe in 1916 in latitude 60° S. and discovered errors of 12° to 16° in the variations of the compass on mariners' charts for the region off the south-west coast of Australia.]

CHANDLER, C. L. **Inter-American acquaintances.** 2nd edit. extended. vi and 187 pp. The University Press of Sewanee, Tenn., 1917. \$1.25. 8 x 5. [The one thing in this volume that is of interest to geographers is the unrelated last chapter—a brief sketch of the important rôle played by the Basques in the exploration, conquest, and settlement of Spanish America.]

GRICE, J. W. **The resources of the Empire.** 64 pp. (International Information Series, British Empire Section, Vol. 1). George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, 1917. 8 x 5½. [The first of a series whose aim is "the explanation of the British Empire, its composition, institutions, and resources, in the light of their value and possibilities for Allied and neutral countries."]

HALSEY, F. M. **Investments in Latin America and the British West Indies.** 544 pp.; map, ills. *Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Special Agents Ser. No. 169.* Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1918. [A highly important monograph dealing in detail with the resources and development of the republics and colonies south of the United States. The data have been drawn from official sources, and the statistics of production and trade are usually the latest available. This manual will be of particular interest to those contemplating investments in the fields referred to, but it also forms one of the most detailed, most accurate, and most up-to-date general descriptions of the economic conditions existing in those countries.]